

The Times-Democrat.

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PRICE THREE CENTS.

APPEAL TO VOTERS

Democrats Advised to Be on Guard at Polls.

LEARNING AGAINST MONEY

Bryan Continues His Wonderful Campaign In and About Chicago. Reception to Mrs. Bryan. Other Points.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The following press was issued from the Democratic congressional committee headquarters to the voters of the United States:

"If you ask these gold standard financiers what the chances are of the election they will tell you that the Republican party is absolutely certain to win. You ask them what is the reason for the panic on Wall street and they will tell you that it is the agitation of the silver question and the fear that silver will triumph. Whenever they want to excuse a panic they always excuse it on the ground that it is the fear of silver, and whenever they get to talking to you about the prospects of the future they will tell you that there is no danger at all of silver ever triumphing, that gold is absolutely sure. Now, my friends, why did not those people down in New York, instead of getting excited, why did not they go to Republican headquarters and find that it was absolutely certain that McKinley would be elected and the gold standard would be preserved? But, in spite of all that, here is a panic—there is a scarcity, and the only explanation that they can give you is that it is the silver agitation."

"My friends, it is not silver agitation that makes money scarce, it is the scarcity of money that makes silver agitation in this country. According to our financial system we have a volume of standard money so small that a few men can corner it, and if it goes into hiding, then there is an immediate panic."

"My friends, I want the business men of Chicago and of Illinois and of the United States to know that these men who stand behind the gold standard are the very men who, in the extremities of this nation profit by the distress which their financial policy brings to the great mass of the people, and I want these business men to decide for themselves whether they want to put themselves at the mercy of these men who profit in the stringency and by the embarrassment which their policy brings. I want to impress upon the minds of those present that this stringency in the money market, this rise in the rate of interest, not only here but in London and in Germany and the bank of France, all testify that the nations are grabbing for the little gold that there is, and that instead of relieving the panics or bringing confidence, the declaration of our nation in favor of the gold standard will simply make money scarcer and times harder and prices lower, and my friends, it will declare for gold unless on next Tuesday you cast your ballots for the restoration of the money of the constitution."

Mr. Bryan Is Active. Irago, Oct. 30.—After a hard day's journeying William J. Bryan reached Chicago, arriving at the western railroad station at 7:15

crowd of several hundred people at the depot and cheered lustily as he left his car.

Bryan had dined before reaching Chicago and was met at the train reception committee which was to bid him out of the city. He entered a carriage at the station and was directly to the hall at which he made his first address.

Mrs. Bryan's Reception. Chicago, Oct. 30.—The Clifton House, where William J. Bryan received the news of his nomination by the Chicago convention, was where Mrs. Bryan received the women of Chicago.

A first of a series of nine speeches delivered by Mr. Bryan at night at various halls, Bradley and Streets. Mr. Bryan was greeted with audience of 10,000 people packed one solid mass of humanity in the while fully as many more clamorously for admission on all sides the large building. Twenty little dressed in white sang the "Red, White and Blue," at the conclusion of one of their number carried an enormous bouquet to Mr. Bryan.

Bryan, after thanking the people for their cordial welcome, spoke as follows:

"When I see you cheering and giving sessions to your approval—when I see you cheering these remarks about our independence, and when I relate the early history of the Polish people, I can imagine that in each of lives again the spirit of Kosciusko that the love of liberty and freedom which you manifest will be the guarantee that in this campaign we will not vote to submit the destiny of the American people to the nation of foreign influences."

"We will be called upon, in company with other Americans to decide next Tuesday what shall be the vital policy of this nation. You have heard arguments, you have decided the question, and as if events themselves were coming to our aid in great currency struggle, you have only in the evening papers how much money is in New York, where tell us there is enough and to the telegraph brings us news from New York that money there is so little that they are charging all the from 50 per cent, up to 100 per cent for it, and yet, in spite of this, in spite of the embarrassments which this scarcely presents to business men of New York and the country, the money lenders, can profit by their high rates of interest, will make affidavit that this

is the best system of finance that was ever conceived—for them."

"You need not be surprised if the holders of great funds of money are willing to endorse the gold standard when the gold standard makes more frequent the extreme cases—these panics—these embarrassments, which are the opportunity for the man who has the ready money and the willingness to take advantage of the necessities of his neighbor. My friends, I want you to understand that all of these things bear witness to the statement which I truthfully make, that there is not money enough in this country to do the business of the country, and that before there can be relief from the financial conditions as they now exist there must be a larger amount of standard money in this country."

"If you ask these gold standard financiers what the chances are of the election they will tell you that it is the midnite, today a large majority of people of the United States are in revolt against the merciless gold standard and the domination of the country by a syndicated wealth of Europe and America, interested in securing or preventing legislation, and in rolling the execution of the laws in their interest. All that is necessary to secure the registering of the people's is to see that every voter comes to the polls and casts an unpurchased vote. Many of the millions collected by the syndicates have been reserved election day.

"Beaten at every point, the last resource is to buy the ballot of voter by purchasing his absence at the polls, or to coerce his vote by intimidation. To prevent this is possible—if every patriot will do his duty, every man must go to the polls early in the morning of election day, cast his ballot and remain there until the close and the result is announced. Note down name of every absent voter,

let it be known that the citizen fails to vote, unless prevented by some illness, has either been purged by the money of the coroners, or is otherwise unworthy to be called a citizen. All signs indicate the overwhelming triumph of the people, and to no organizations is more it due for this than to the clubs, people's organizations, created for selfish purposes and battling for liberties of the people as in the of their founder, the illustrations of the declaration of independence. James J. Jones, chairman National Democratic committee; Charles Faulkner, chairman Democratic congressional committee."

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CONVICTED OF MURDER

Joseph Aubert Is Sentenced to Life In Paris.

YOUNG STAMP COLLECTOR

Another Chapter In the Famous Trunk Case From France—Marguerite Dubois Gets Three Years as an Accomplice.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Joseph Aubert and Marguerite Dubois, his mistress, after having been convicted of murdering Emile Delahoff, the young stamp collector, whose body was found in a packing case at Couvillie in May last, were sentenced. Aubert was condemned to penal servitude for life, and Marguerite Dubois was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The trial was known as the "Couvillie mystery," and has filled many columns of the French newspapers.

One evening in May last a man and a woman come from Paris got off at Couvillie, a place of about 400 inhabitants, on the Western railroad. The travelers left a packing case in the baggage room with a trunk.

This baggage remained at the station all the next day and the railroad employees noticed a sickening smell coming up from the case. The station master ordered the box to be opened and found the body of the young man. The man and woman were arrested.

No difficulty was found in establishing the identity of the corpse. It was that of Julien Emile Delahoff, formerly living with his father, a well-to-do brickmaker, in Paris.

The trunk contained the man's clothes. It developed that young Delahoff was a stamp collector and had valuable collections, which was the cause of his death.

He wanted to sell his collection and the male prisoner, Aubert, had several meetings with him. Aubert made an appointment with young Delahoff at his residence. The same evening, May 14, Delahoff, Sr., received a telegram, apparently signed by the son, announcing that he had sold his collection of postage stamps and was leaving for Chicago.

The murderer exhibited extraordinary nerve, but finally broke down and admitted killing young Delahoff. It was proven that he had taken the stamps. Aubert had been disappointed in literary aspirations and turned to crime.

THE WINNER TRAGEDY.

The Father In Jail—Mrs. Winner's History in Ohio.

Richmond, Mo., Oct. 30.—Interesting developments have come to light in the murder case of Mrs. Jessie Winner and her two children, but nothing conclusive enough to fasten the crime upon the chamber.

The father, who is in jail accused of dispatching his family, claims to have slept away from home on the night of the murder and that he was in the company of Maggie Catron, whose presence in the Winner household had previously made trouble between Winner and his wife.

A rumor connecting the two with the murder is afoot, but nothing positive has been adduced to substantiate it, though the woman has also been taken into custody. Footprints of a man and a woman and of a horse with three shoes, and tracks of buggy wheels have been discovered near the scene of the crime. Such a horse was missing on the night of the murder from a stable near where old Winner claims to have stayed.

Mrs. Winner was a divorcee and came from Paulding county, O. Her first husband's name was Jacob Riser and her second marriage was the sequel to an elopement. It is rumored that Riser was seen in Richmond a few days ago, but confirmation of the story is unobtainable.

UXORICIDE SUSPECTED.

Detective Believe Mr. Charles O. Kaiser Murdered His Wife.

Norristown, Pa., Oct. 30.—Coroner Kurtz visited the scene of the Kaiser tragedy, where Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Kaiser, Jr., were (according to the husband's story) held up by two highwaymen and Mrs. Kaiser murdered and her husband shot through the left arm.

The coroner found Mrs. Kaiser's gold watch hidden under a stone and the revolver along a nearby fence. Her purse containing \$40, was found in the carriage in which the couple were riding when the alleged hold-up occurred.

Kaiser is being guarded in his room by two detectives. There is an insurance policy for \$5,000 upon Mrs. Kaiser's life. It is known that Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser were jealous of each other, but on the husband's part, it is said, there was absolutely no cause.

Heavy Damage Suit.

Cincinnati, Oct. 30.—Lewis C. Bramkamp, of this city, filed two suits in the United States court at Indianapolis against the Tire Nail Manufacturers association, one suit for injunction and equitable relief; another suit to recover \$300,000 damages. He alleged that the Wire Nail association has subsidized all manufacturers of wire nail machines not to sell machines to non-members of the association, and that in consequence of this subsidy the

Woolley foundry and machine works of Andersonville, Ind., repudiated a contract with him to sell him forty machines. The petition says the Manufacturers' association by this combination and an enormous advance in the price of nails, have netted over \$6,000,000 profit in one year.

Noted Murder Case Notified.

New Haven, Oct. 30.—By an act of the Connecticut authorities one of the most notorious murder cases in the history of the state was taken from the courts after a lapse of 17 years. State Attorney Williams entered a nolle in the case of the Rev. Herbert H. Hayden, who in 1879 was tried for the alleged murder of Mary Stannard. The jury stood 11 to 1 for acquittal. Since that time the clergyman has been under bonds of \$1,000.

Held For Murder.

Leadville, Colo., Oct. 30.—The grand jury has reported indictments against John Gerry, John Mullen, Evan Costley and John Brennan, striking miners, charging them with the murder of Fireman Jerry O'Keefe, in the Coronado riot. The court refused to release the prisoners on bail.

Killed By a Cyclone.

Cuthrie, O. T., Oct. 30.—A cyclone struck Mitchell Postoffice, 20 miles east of here, and swept away farm houses for miles. Postmaster Mullin and wife are known to have been killed and many others are reported dead. Rescuing parties with coffins have been sent out from here.

Officers Elected.

Milwaukee, Oct. 30.—The National Household Economics association has elected officers as follows: President, Dr. Mary Green, Charlotte, Mich.; recording secretary, Mrs. Marguerite Phillip, Charlotte, Mich.; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen F. Marshall, Chicago.

Indicted For Murder.

Boston, Oct. 30.—The grand jury in the United States court indicted Thomas Bram, first mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, for the murder of Captain Thomas Nash and Second Mate Hamburg on board the Herbert Fuller, near Halifax, N. S., last July.

An Editor Honored.

Paris, Oct. 30.—At the session of the chamber of deputies M. Gustave Isambert, editor-in-chief of *La Republique Francaise*, a member of the Republican union and deputy from the Chateau D'Uz district, was elected president of the chamber.

Fire Island Not Chosen.

New York, Oct. 30.—The bids of \$20,000 made a few days ago for Fire Island and the buildings upon it have been refused. The island and its buildings cost the city \$229,000 in 1892 when it was bought for a cholera quarantine station.

Tired of Life.

Indianapolis, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Mary White, a mysterious person who came here recently from Chicago, committed suicide because, as she said, her husband was a drunkard and her child was dead.

Death Was Preferable.

Kent, O., Oct. 30.—Joseph Hallock of Rootstown suicided by jumping into a cistern. A few weeks ago he had one of his feet mashed, and the fear that it would have to be amputated caused despondency.

Fatal Accident to a Miner.

Jacksonville, O., Oct. 30.—Slate fell on Andrew Laysack, a miner, crushing him to death.

Harrison Starts Out.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 30.—General Harrison started on his speaking tour through eastern Indiana today.

Weather Indications.

For West Virginia—Generally cloudy and probably showers; brisk to high southeasterly winds; cooler.

For Indiana—Threatening weather and rain; severe thunderstorms; southerly shifting to easterly winds; cooler.

Turf Winners.

At Cincinnati—Lucette, Lucy Lee, Edge-water, Argentino, Timonaker.

At Detroit—Downing, Domino, Lord Zen, Gil Fordham, Laureta, D.

At New York—Dolindo, Billie, Silverbrook, Woodburn, Cassette, The Swain.

High Priced Tea.

It is the pickings of the first tips of the blossoms. The greatest care must be taken in the picking, and nothing but the bright, gaudy hued tip taken off the blossoms. All the picking of this grade is carefully done by hand. The process of drying these tips is as delicate as the picking. The annual output is 12,000 pounds, valued at \$2,100,000. But five pounds of this tea have ever been known to have reached the United States, excepting a few pounds placed on exhibition at the World's fair. A rich lady residing at New York wrote to Mr. Marr, the agent of the Ceylon tea growers for America at Chicago, and asked him to try and procure for her, if possible, five pounds of this remarkable and expensive tea. Mr. Marr was successful in securing six pounds of the precious article. The New York lady gave a check for \$1,000 for her five pounds.

New York Letter.

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New York Letter.

ILLINOIS SAFE FOR BRYAN

What a Close Canvass of the State Discloses

RURAL DISTRICTS FOR SILVER

In Chicago the Free Silver Candidate is the avowed choice of the Trades Unions. A conservative estimate gives the State to the Democrats by narrow plurality.

A majority of Illinois politically brings about the free silver banner day. Both sides have at last laid violent claim to Illinois. Hanna and his retinue said it was to be for McKinley; Jones, Alsgeld and the Democratic leaders at Springfield and Chicago were equally vehement in giving the state to Bryan and free silver. They declared the battle won for Bryan.

The Hannaists, in an ecstasy of eager voracity, announced, and do still, that McKinley would carry Illinois by 100,000 majority. The wish was father to this bluff, for such it was. A bit of research disclosed this claim of 100,000 for McKinley to be feather headed nonsense.

In Marion county, where the Republicans solemnly assert a McKinley certainty of 100 majority, a house to house poll, made with hair line patience, gives it to Bryan by over 500. The same might be said of all the country counties. The Republicans lay hands on them, but don't know whereof they speak and don't dare make practical investigation for fear the discoveries might blast and wither them.

Alsgeld, on his part, working with his lieutenants, Buck Hinrichsen and Fischman, has made, one following the other, two thorough canvasses, school district by school district, of every foot of Illinois ground lying between Cairo and the Cook county line. They made two because the first cast such an unlooked for glow on their prospect that they couldn't believe it true. So they made the second. They declare—Alsgeld and aids—that their search was so thorough that not even a pin point of political chance escaped them. They slammed every front gate, pulled every doorbell save in Chicago and its county. As a result, they assert that both Alsgeld and Bryan will come to the Cook county line with a clean majority of 30,000.

They tell, too, that a poll has been made of Chicago and Cook county, and that the free silver Bryan-Alsgeld forces will win there by 35,000. They claim the state without tremor by 65,000 for Alsgeld and Bryan.

Conservative ones with whom I conversed cut the rural majority which they claimed down to 26,000. That figure, it would seem, everybody agrees Alsgeld and Bryan will have.

But, taking the best and most conservative testimony of both sides, Bryan today stands to get the state by 20,000. It remains to be seen whether the McKinleyites can bribe or browbeat this down. All honest instance changes of political faith in the state will be from gold to free silver. One hears of new converts to free silver daily. This is particularly true of the southern half of the state, where Bryan met such enthusiastic thousands as he crossed it Monday.

In Chicago Bryan is the open and admitted candidate of all of the trades unions. His speech Labor day made a profound impression. By the way, the labor men say that the attendance at the park where Bryan spoke that day was over 100,000.

The labor unions make no doubt of Bryan's success in Illinois.

To sum up, from all I could see and hear, Bryan and free silver will carry Illinois, and do it handsomely. The Populists will do their part, and the free silver Republicans would seem to outnumber the gold Democrats about 10 to 1. Bryan should win by a good majority. All he has to fear, for it is the only loophole of Republican escape, is the McKinley syndicate's money in Chicago. If they can buy or bribe a victory, they will do so.

All of the Chicago papers are for McKinley and violently against Bryan. This need breed no alarm. They were as violently against Cleveland in 1882, when he carried Cook county by fully 40,000 majority and took the state out of the Republicans list for the first time since the days of Douglas. They were as violently against Carter Harrison when he was made mayor by a large majority. Bryan need have no fears of the Chicago press if the past is any guide. As the day stands, put Illinois in the Bryan column. Let it stay till further orders.—Alfred Henry Lewis in New York Journal.

Free silver would benefit the farmers by raising the price of the silver in silver using countries. It is that silver price cut in half when measured in gold, that he has to meet. It is oriental silver countries' competition and not overproduction that causes the low price of wheat. A bushel of wheat in Mexico will buy the dollar there as easily as it ever did. A bushel of wheat here will buy only half as much of our dollar.

The Moral Side.

The efforts of the goldbug orators to put their cause on a high moral plane will make their situation worse rather than better. They merely show the desperation of a bad position. The immorality is on the side of those who are trying to force the people to a single gold standard.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is nobody with us but the people, my friends, and they are the ones for whom this government was instituted.—William J. Bryan.

That's Another Matter.

It is wicked for the poor to be prejudiced against the rich; but, as for the rich being prejudiced against the poor, you know how it is.—Detroit News Tribune.



HANNA'S KITE IN THE STORM.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MAJORITY FOR BRYAN.

Chicago Record's Postal Card Ballot Has Shown Uniform Result from the First.

NONE FOR M'KINLEY.

Eleven So-Called Doubtful States and the City of Chicago Tell the Same Story.

Bryan Has Won More Republican Votes from McKinley Than He Has Lost Democratic Votes to McKinley and Palmer Combined—It Is Not Possible to Beat Him for the Presidency.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—[Special].—The Chicago Record's postal card ballot continues to give daily evidence that Bryan will carry the so-called doubtful states in the central west for president.

Some weeks ago The Record sent out several hundred thousand postal cards to the voters of Chicago and the states of Kentucky, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, and requested them to express their choice for president, stating also for whom they had voted in 1892, and return the card to The Record.

The returns are not large. But 127,000 votes have been received from the eleven states mentioned. Of this number 88,000 are for McKinley and 39,000 for Bryan. The Bryan vote is larger than McKinley's in Kentucky and Missouri, but McKinley leads in the other nine states. In Chicago the vote stands: McKinley 66,000 and Bryan 14,000. All this was expected. The Record is a goldbug newspaper, and this ballot was begun with the idea that it would help the Republican cause. Republicans were urged to vote. On the other hand, the Democratic leaders, distrustful of The Record and its scheme, urged the friends of Bryan and free silver, through every means by which they could reach them, not to vote.

Thus, under the circumstances, the mere number of votes cast signifies nothing, especially when the total number received is less than 5 per cent. of the total vote of the states named, and scarcely 15 per cent. of the city of Chicago. The total signify only that, with all their efforts, the Republicans have been able to round up 88,000 votes in eleven disputed states and but 66,000 in the city of Chicago in favor of their own scheme, while, in spite of their efforts to prevent it, 39,000 Democrats have voted in the states and 14,000 in Chicago.

But the Record's ballot has one, though only one, significant feature. Each postal card received at The Record office tells not only how the sender intends to vote at the approaching election, but also how he voted four years ago. Thus the percentage of change is obtained, and this is where the Democrats come in.

An analysis shows that in every state mentioned and in every ward of Chicago, without a single exception, the per cent. of Republican votes for Bryan is much larger than the per cent. of Democratic for McKinley. More than that, it shows that Bryan is receiving a larger per cent. of Republican votes than he will lose of Democratic votes to McKinley and Palmer combined. If this were the result of an analysis of the vote of one or two wards of the city, or of one or two states, it would have no special significance, but it is true of every ward and of every state. A result thus obtained must mean what it shows, and that is that in the so-called doubtful states of the central and west the drift is strongly in favor of Bryan—so strongly, in fact, that there can be no doubt of his election. It is easy enough now to estimate the majorities. The percentage of gain and loss in each state, as shown by the Record vote, indicates majorities for Bryan as follows:

Illinois	75,193
Missouri	93,085
Iowa	23,823
Indiana	65,145
Nebraska	42,467
Michigan	31,441
Wisconsin	10,082
Kansas	26,676
Kentucky	24,932
Minnesota	26,393
South Dakota	7,593
North Dakota	2,993

Since this showing of gain and loss became the most prominent and only

AN ENGLISH PREDICTION.

If the United States Adopt Free Silver.

They Can Gain Control of the World's Markets.

Golding papers preface the following editorial from the London Financial News, the leading financial newspaper of Europe, one of the "timers" of the campaign:

"There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States should venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver, she would have all America and Asia at her back and would command the markets of both continents. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of trade."

"There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but at every other market. Of course the States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay their obligations abroad in gold, but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe."

"The marvel is that the United States had not long ago seized the opportunity, and but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way to commercial success and prosperity undoubtedly it would have been done long ago. Now, Americans are awakening to the fact that so long as they narrow their ambition to become a larger England they cannot beat us. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptuous apathy of our government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could easily be done."

Every man with a heart in his bosom ought to find it easy to join in a campaign against greed. It is greed, not anarchy, that threatens the destruction of the republic.

Let the Voters Decide.

At least \$60,000,000 additional circulation is required each year in the United States to keep up with the growth of population and business. What shall this money consist of, and where shall it come from?

We may borrow it from English capitalists through their agents on Wall street, and thus increase a national debt that, payable in the world's commodities, is larger than it was in 1886, or we may authorize the national banks to increase their note issues, and thus put in a few hands the entire control and profits of the money supply of the country. The other plan, and the one which the Democratic platform stands for, is to adopt the free coinage of both silver and gold, and thereby increase the production of American mines to meet the demand for additional money.

We already know how Wall street, the money barons and the trusts stand, but where will the producing classes stand on the 3d day of next November? The opposite to "cheap money" is "dear money." The dearer money is the more labor it will buy. Free silver will supply a fair dollar and more of them.

Cold Comfort For Republicans.

The following table, showing the results of the state elections thus far held this year, is a source of much comfort to the Democratic managers:

FOR GOLD.	Electoral votes.	Majority.
Vermont	4	38,000
Maine	5	48,000
Total	10	70,000
FOR SILVER.		
Alabama	11	41,000
Tennessee	12	27,000
Oregon	4	17,000
Arkansas	8	57,000
Georgia	13	50,000
Florida	4	28,000
Total	62	215,000

LEGISLATIVE SUICIDE.

What Is What the Denial of the Legal Tender Privilege to Silver Means.

European nations refuse to silver the coinage privileges that are given to gold and refuse to make it full legal tender money. By this means they depress the price of silver bullion, which these countries produce in small quantities and must have in large quantities. It is an immense robbery they thus make out of silver producing countries. They use American silver as depressed prices, and we are foolish enough to let them fix their own price upon it. If these countries would coin silver on equal terms with gold and would give to these

This may excite surprise and provoke denial. The facts remain. An investigation will prove them true. As they are doing with regard to silver, to injure the business of American production, and England refused to join them then because she had great goldfields of her own.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Universal Slavery.

The creditors of the world in gold countries have, since 1873, doubled their lien upon their neighbors' property without advancing another cent to them. For every ounce of human product which the debtors then owed the creditors they now owe them two. For every day's labor that would then be required to pay off the debt it would now require two. For every life that should have been spent in releasing the bond upon human energy two lives must now be spent. In a word, the weight imposed by debt upon the sum of human energy, the suffering, the agony, required to emancipate humanity from the load has been doubled.

Nor is this all. The process is a continuing one. The weight is still increasing and in an increasing ratio. If it continues much longer, it means universal revolution and repudiation or universal slavery.—Detroit News.

NEW YORK V. NEW YORK

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Rev. A. M. Shimer, late

Methodist S., Peg Moines, la-

ver, were brought before him to

try Dr. Kay's Remover, and we

regard it as a very excellent medicine.

It has a decided effect upon the

stomach, and is very satisfactory.

It has been used various repre-

sentatives with great benefit,

and it is a very beneficial effect until it

is commenced using Dr. Kay's Remover.

Now I sleep sweetly."

Dr. Kay's Remover.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Co-

stipation, Headache, Nervousness Neu-

ritis, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney

diseases. Sold by druggists.

Dr. H. J. Kay, Proprietary Co., Omaha, Neb. Send stamp for FREE SAMPLE and Booklet.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

contains full legal tender power, no one

will be found to deny that this would

raise the bullion value of silver, at the

ratio of 16 to 1 or at any other ratio,

to equality with gold. Even without

this our own experience demonstrated

that for 81 years we kept silver bullion

above the par of gold at 16 to 1, al-

though Great Britain during 57 years of

that period, beginning in 1816, had re-

fused free coinage and full legal tender

value to silver. She could never depre-

duce the commercial value of our silver until

in 1873, she got our consent to deny to

us coinage at our mints as full legal

tender money. When we did that, its

commercial value sank to the level of

the demand for silver for use in the arts

and for a limited coinage to supply Eng-

The Lima Times-Democrat



Election Day!

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d.

This is Marked for a Straight Democratic Ticket.



Democratic Ticket.

For President
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

For Vice President
FRANCIS S. SEWALL.

For Electors of President and Vice
President,
THOMAS E. POWELL.

JACOB FEEHIELMEIER.

THOMAS C. H. ALLEN.

JOHN C. ROTH.

JAMES A. GILMORE.

LEWIS GEORGE.

BLAIR HAGERTY.

WILLIAM MEANS.

EDWIN B. RAYNOR.

THOMAS REED.

PATRICK HENCHEN.

JOHN C. H. COBB.

E. R. LASH.

THOMAS B. COX.

JOHN SEITZ.

PETER HERMAN.

JOHN MEHAFFEY.

WILLIAM M. LUPTON.

WILLIAM VEACH.

BENJ. F. WEYBRECHT.

GEORGE LOGAN.

C. A. HOPKINS.

B. I. MCKINNEY.

For Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE.

For Supreme Judge,
EVERETT D. SEARKE.

For Dairy and Food Commissioner,
THOMAS J. CREAGER.

For Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District
GEORGE A. MARSHALL.

For Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit Dis-
trict, (For Full Term)
CALEB H. NORRIS.

For Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit Dis-
trict, (To Fill Vacancy.)
E. B. FINLEY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. ROBB.

For Clerk of Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.

For Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.

For Commissioner,
THOMAS C. BURNS.

For Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.

For Presenting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUE.

For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

Just think of it! The "holier than thou" Republicans of Texas have effected a fusion with the Middle-of-the-Road Populists and Gold-standard Democrats—a most unnatural fusion. Be sure and vote for Bryan on Tuesday.

According to the statement of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, there was only \$478,771,490 gold coin in circulation on the 1st of October, 1896. Will anyone claim that that is enough? Guess not. Vote for Bryan on Tuesday.

The safe way for all silver men to vote is to make a cross mark in the circle immediately below the rooster, and then vote it. No other mark is necessary. See official instructions in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT of to-day. Be sure to vote for Bryan on Tuesday.

The following remarks were made by W. A. Campbell, editor of the Republican-Gazette, in 1883-9:

"If the Blaud-Allison bill were made a law it would be a good thing for this country, and if we had FREE COINAGE of silver, this country would prosper as it has never before prospered; but it is a Democratic measure and will never be a law, while if it were a Republican measure it would become a law within two years."

Ex-President Harrison made a speech at Princeton, Indiana, Tuesday afternoon of last week. In this speech he said:

"Values can not be created by legislation."

The framers of the Constitution of the United States seem to have thought otherwise, for the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8, says:

"The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins."

Although, according to the monthly statement of the Treasurer of the United States, the circulation of money of all kinds was \$67,499,174,00 greater on the 1st of October, 1896, than on the 1st of August, 1896, the circulation was, nevertheless, \$3,291,220.00 less than on the 1st of October, 1895.

There was not enough of money in circulation one year ago, and surely there is not enough of money now in circulation, when the circulation is less than it was one year ago. To remedy this, vote for Mr. Bryan on Tuesday.

J. C. Bentley, of Good Hope, Fayette county, Ohio, has been chairman of the McKinley club there since the campaign opened. His son, who has been in Europe for several months, has just returned home and reported to his father that the English are as anxious for McKinley's election as are the American gold-bugs. In Bryan's election they see abundant prosperity for America and that England will suffer, while they see that McKinley's election means good times for England and distress for America. As a result of his observations the younger Bentley came home a confirmed silver man, and when he told his father his determination that worthy at once resigned his position as chairman of the McKinley club and espoused the cause of Bryan and free silver.

Grant's Letter.

Reference to page 208, Congressional Record, Dec. 14, 1877, will show plainly enough that on Oct. 6, 1873, Grant was unaware of the fact that silver was no longer primary money. He did not know the act he had himself signed had demonetized silver. Under that date he wrote a letter to Mr. Cowdry, in which he said:

"I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium. Experience has proved that it takes about \$40,000,000 of fractional currency to make the small change necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. Silver will gradually take the place of this currency, and, further, will become the standard of values, which will be hoarded in a small way. I estimate that this will consume from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 in time of this species of our circulating medium. I confess a desire to see a limited hoarding of money. But I want to see a hoarding of it in something that is a standard of values the world over. Silver is this. Our mines are now producing almost unlimited amounts of silver, and it is becoming a question, 'What shall we do with it?' I here suggest a solution which will answer for some years to put it in circulation, keeping it there until it is taxed, and then we will find other markets."

If there is enough gold money in the world, why have all the civilized nations of the earth been trying for years to come to an agreement for the greater use of silver?

SUGGESTIONS

To Judges of Elections in the Conduct of Election for November, 1896.

The election for 1896 occurs Nov. 3d. A person otherwise qualified to vote who becomes twenty-one years of age on the 4th (that is whose birthday is the 4th) of November, is entitled to vote at the election held on the 3d.

A person who came into the State of Ohio with the intention of remaining and becoming a citizen, on the 4th day of November, 1895 (or prior) is entitled to vote on the 3d, provided he is otherwise qualified.

A person who came into the County not later than the 4th of October, 1896, is entitled to vote if otherwise qualified.

An unmarried man who came into the township, or precinct thereof, or into a ward of a municipality or a precinct thereof, not later than October 14th, 1896, if otherwise qualified, is entitled to vote.

The "head of a family" who came into the State not later than the 4th of November, 1895, and into the County not later than October 4th, 1896, is entitled to vote in the township, ward, or precinct, in which his family resides, whether he has been in such township, ward, or precinct, one or more days.

The words "head of a family" have been held to mean "he who provides for a family;" "the husband or father is ordinarily the head; but there may be a head where there is no marriage relation."

The place where a person sleeps is his "habitation." The place where he eats or has his washing done has nothing to do with his "habitation." His voting place is, therefore, in the ward or precinct where he sleeps. Provided,

A married man (unless "where husband and wife have separated and live apart") is entitled to vote only where his family permanently resides.

A married man separated from, and living apart from his wife, but who is living with and providing for his children, is "the head of a family," and is entitled to vote where his family resides.

A married man separated from, and living apart from his wife and not the "head of a family," is entitled to vote only as an unmarried man.

If a married man moves into a County not later than October 4th, and his wife, or if separated from his wife, his family does not come into the County until the 5th of October or thereafter, he is not entitled to vote.

If the wife of a married man, or if separated from his wife, the family moves into the County in good faith, not later than the 4th of October, he is entitled to vote, no matter if he himself did not come into the County until after the 4th.

"That place shall be considered the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning."

"A person shall not be considered to have lost his residence who leaves his home and goes into another State, or County of this State, for temporary purposes merely, with the intention of returning."

Whether a person has left his usual voting place for temporary purposes only is largely to be determined by the Judges. The length of time of temporary absence is not to be considered so long as the right of franchise was not exercised by the voter somewhere else, and so long as it was his intention to return. A person in the Government service, at Washington, or elsewhere, is "temporarily" absent, and entitled to vote. Likewise, a person absent in the service of the State of Ohio is "temporarily" absent, and entitled to vote at the place he resided before going into the State's service, whether his family is absent with him or not.

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR,
Secretary of State.

M'CULLOCH'S TESTIMONY.

Although a Banker, He Saw No Gold From 1834 to 1848.

Extract from "Men and Measures of Half a Century," by Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury under Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur, page 119.

Although the double standard existed in the United States, the metallic currency of the country chiefly, and throughout the west exclusively, from the time the bank was organized in 1834 to the discovery of gold in California in 1848, was silver. The capital of the bank was paid up in Spanish and Mexican dollars, and its reserve continued to be in this coin until it was sold for gold at a premium of about 8 per cent on Mexican dollars and 6 per cent on Spanish. I had been a banker for 14 years before I handled or saw a dollar in gold except the 10 daler pieces which were brought into this country by German immigrants. If Professor Sumner had been a banker at any time prior to 1848, he would not have gone so wide of the mark as he did in saying in the 1855 June number of The North American Review, "We do not want or need silver as a circulating medium and shall not abandon it, because we never had it." We did have it, and sooner or later we shall have it again, and without its being degraded. We are not prepared—the world is not prepared—for the demonetization of either gold or silver, nor can this preparation be brought about without the wiping out of a very large part of public and private debts. Debts contracted when both metals are used as money would be a burden too heavy to be borne when measured by a single standard.

If there is enough gold money in the world, why have all the civilized nations of the earth been trying for years to come to an agreement for the greater use of silver?

QUOTED IT CORRECTLY.

From Widely Discussed Article from the London Financial News.

Early in the campaign The Post, in discussing the free coinage question, copied and editorially commented upon an article from the London Financial News which said, among other things, that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis British trade would be ruined within a year. Comment was made upon this article because it was so at variance with the general run of English expression on the subject.

Although The Financial News article had previously appeared in several newspapers—from one of which it was taken by this paper—its republication in The Post gave it a national prominence which it had not formerly attained, and it immediately became a campaign issue. Incidentally The Post has been cited as the original medium of the publication of the article, although that distinction has been clearly disavowed.

The Republican national committee, through its press bureau some weeks ago, sent out a statement that the London Financial News had never printed such an article and intimating that it was a political fake and forgery. The Democratic national committee, on the other hand, after some investigation, announced that the article had appeared in the London Financial News exactly as reproduced in this country. From week to week, as the campaign progressed, the article in question has continued to bob up in American politics, being repudiated by the Republicans and widely circulated by the Democrats.

Without feeling the least interested in the political aspect of the matter, but on account of having, in good faith, printed the article, and thus started it on its rounds, The Post determined to investigate on its own account the genuineness of the original article. With this object in view, the following letter was sent to Durrant's Press Cuttings, a reputable concern in London, with which this paper has long had dealings:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1896.
Manager Durrant's Press Cuttings:
DEAR SIR—Perhaps you are aware by this time that there is being circulated in this country an alleged extract from the London Financial News of April 30, 1894, the same purporting to come through your bureau, of which The Post is a parent. Enclosed is a facsimile of the same as it appears in the newspaper. Will you be kind enough to look into the matter and advise us as to whether or not the editorial or communication appeared in the London Financial News, and, if so, at what time. It has been asserted that the editorial, if such it was, did not appear in the newspaper, but in a clipping, a facsimile of which is enclosed. An early reply will oblige,
BERNARD WILKINS,
Editor The Post.

Yesterday the following reply was received, which settles the controversy, showing that the article as quoted did appear in the London Financial News:

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,
W. DURRANT, 10, DUKE STREET, LONDON, Sept. 20, 1896.

DEAR SIR—The facsimile of a newspaper clipping you inclose with your favor, dated the 23d of September, 1894 (the authenticity of which is now being questioned), is an editorial appearing in The Financial News newspaper of April 30, 1894. Upon receiving a similar clipping from Chicago I at once compared it with the one kept at the British museum and have dispatched to that city a sworn declaration that the publication is quite in order. Since then I have been able to obtain a copy of The Financial News of April 30, 1894, and it lays here at the disposal of any one who chooses to call and examine it. This finally dispels the assertion that no such article appeared in that journal. Other articles copied from The Financial News during 1894 have been sent over from here, and don't less will be published. The actual paper lies here and can be seen by any one. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, W. DURRANT,
To the Editor Washington Post, Washington,
D. C., U. S. A.

For the information of readers of The Post who may not readily recall the original publication the article from the London Financial News is herewith appended:

"There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back and would command the markets of both continents. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a customs house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade."

"There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but at every other market. Of course the States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay their obligations abroad in gold, but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe."

"The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity, and, but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way to commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly it would have been done long ago. Now Americans are awakening to the fact that 'so long as they narrow their ambition to becoming a larger England' they cannot beat us. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to secede us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contentious apathy of our government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could easily be done."

Washington Post.

The Hammer Test.

If you lay a gold dollar on the nail end hammer it out of shape it will weigh 21.6 gm. If you do a silver dollar the same way you'll have 24 gm instead of it, and it's worth only 18 cents.—Cumberland Courier.

The gold bullion retains its coining value because the government establishes a price for it by admitting gold to unlimited coinage. If silver were treated in the same way the battered silver dollar would be worth as much as it was before the hammer touched it. More silver dollars are needed, but they are not coined because the public policy is for the standard of values to be maintained by freezing out gold. It could easily be done.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MARKING BALLOTS.

Instructions to Uninformed Voters.

Official Information from the Secretary of State--Changes Since the Last Election.

1. Enter the polling place and give your name, and in precincts where registration laws are in force, your residence, to the election officer holding the ballots, who will write your full name on the secondary stub, or if you vote under the registration laws, your registered number.

2. The ballot and secondary stub will then be detached from the main stub, the ballot folded by the election officer and handed to you.

places of Voting, November 3, '96.

First Ward, A—Main and McKibben rear on Stump's property.
First Ward, B—Furniture shop northwest corner of Main and Market streets.
Second Ward, C—South road of Cambridge place, north of Tanawha street.
Third Ward, A—East office of Colvin's Dry Goods, east Market street.
Third Ward, B—Dwelling, west East High Street.
Fourth Ward, A—South Side home house.
Fourth Ward, B—Horse building, west south street.
Fifth Ward, C—Dwelling, 30 south Pine street.
Sixth Ward—William Hems block, west south Main street.
Seventh Ward, A—Central fire station.
Seventh Ward, B—Dwelling, west Spring street.
Eighth Ward, A—Examiners' room, court house.
Eighth Ward, B—Dwelling, southwest North street.
Lima, Ohio, October 29, 1896.
C. E. Lyon, City Clerk
Bell Phone, 233 Dwelling on S. Market Street

C. L. WARD, M. D.
One-half West High Street.
Post Office, Lima, Ohio. Office hours
8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 5 p. m.

Always Cheapest.
All wool big boys' underwear .50 cts Suit.
Children's Union Suits 25 " "
Ladies' Walking Hats 25 "
Tutti Frutti 25 "
Silk per Skein .02 "
Sale on Doileys at Williams' Big Bargain Store.

WANTED

LOST—Sunday afternoon a mint box was

lost on Main street. Finder will be rewarde

d by returning to this office or to Miss

Murphy's military store. 1133

FOR RENT—One upper and one lower far-

nished room at 233 west North street.

FOR RENT—A good, five roomed house

with modern improvements. No. 33

East Kirby street. Inquire of Dr. A. W.

White. 31

WANTED—Horses to water. I have the

very best facilities for wintering

horses. My terms are very reasonable. Will

call at the office of Sanford & Co., Cleveland,

any day. Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1896. Call and

see me. E. B. COLEMAN.

WANTED—A man who has a small busi-

ness or employment, to keep the gro-

cery stores of Lima supplied with a staple

article. Will occupy but a few hours weekly

and pay a handsome income. For particu-

lars address Manufacturer, 81 High street,

Newburgh, New York. 1331

LOST—SILK BAG—Between court house

and Mrs. Murphy's military store, yes-

terday afternoon, a black silk bag contain-

ing some money and other articles. Finder please return to Miss Edna

Dickenson at county clerk's office.

IMMENSE

Bryan and Silver Rally to be held at Delphos.

THREE COUNTIES TO JOIN

In a big meeting at Delphos on the 31st of October—Six Eminent Speakers will Address the Multitude from Two Stands.

The Democracy and friends of free silver will hold an immense tri-county rally at Delphos afternoon and evening of Saturday, October 31.

The following speakers will be present: Colonel J. H. Roberts, of Illinois; Hon. W. B. Childers, of Columbus; O. General E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus; O. Hon. Frank C. Dougherty, of Kenton; O. Hon. Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, of Van Wert; O. Hon. Byron M. Clandenning, of Celina; O. Speaking at two stands, both afternoon and evening.

Special train leaves Lima at 6:45 p. m. on the P. Ft. W. & C. road. Returning train leaves Delphos at 11 o'clock. Fare for round trip 30 cents.

ELECTION NIGHT

Returns Will be Received and Announced at Faurot Opera House.

On Tuesday evening the Wilczek Concert Co. appears in Faurot opera house as the first Y. M. C. A. Star Course attraction. Between the numbers of the program election returns will be announced as received. Reserved seats \$50.

"I had chronic diarrhea for ten years," says L. W. Kitchlein, a justice of the peace at South Easton, Pa. "No remedy afforded me real relief until I was induced by Chas. T. Kilian, the druggist, to try Chamberlain's Collie, Choate and Diarrhoea Remedy. It cured me and for a year I have had no return of the trouble." It has also cured many others, among them old soldiers who had contracted the disease in the army and given up all hope of recovery. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner and C. W. Heister, 55 public square.

Take the special train at 6:45 for

Delphos to-morrow evening. Fare

only 20 cents for round trip. Return-

ing train leaves Delphos at 11 o'clock.

The Ohio Southern R. R.

Will run a special train to Cincinnati

on Saturday, Oct. 31, and Big 4 Saturday

Oct. 31st, leaving Lima at 6 a. m., to

accommodate R. R. employees of the

different lines passing through Lima

to take part in the grand money celebra-

tion at Cincinnati.

All railroad employees are invited

to go on this trip.

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HORRIBLE DEATH.

(Continued From Eighth Page)

TRAMP HUNT.

It is believed that a couple of tramps were killed in the wreck. Timothy Regan, who said his home was at Springfield and that he was an itinerant in search of work, was riding on the train and in the crash had both legs broken just above the knee. He was discovered just before the flames reached him. While he was being carried from the train a tank exploded and the persons carrying him had to throw him over the fence and run to escape from the seething sheet of fire. The tramp lay on the ground with his leg bleeding and the bones protruding from the flesh. The poor fellow suffered excruciating pain and was in great agony. He was taken to Wapakoneta and placed under the care of competent physicians. The poor fellow will lose his legs.

Engineer Jacobs had the steam of his engine shut off, and the train, from the force of gravity, had coasted down the grade at a rapid rate from Botkins to the place where the fatal accident occurred.

FIREMAN HARPER'S STORY.

Fireman Cliff Harper's escape was miraculous. When seen by a representative of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT he said:

"We were within a few car lengths of the tank cars before either of us saw them. We were shut off all the way from three-quarters of a mile this side of Botkins, because it is down grade and we didn't need to work steam. Both of us must have seen the tanks at the same instant, for I was just turning to get down off the seat box when I heard Jacobs call to me to jump. I didn't have much time, but I turned and looked back at Jacobs before leaving the gangway. He was just getting down off the seat box and was throwing the reverse lever over. That was the last I saw of him alive. We were going about 15 miles an hour, and I jumped just before they stuck. When I got stopped I was three or four car lengths from the place where I jumped. I wasn't even bruised in the jump."

THE FUNERAL.

This afternoon the remains of the deceased engineer were removed to Grosjean's morgue to be prepared for burial. Funeral services will be held at the residence on east McKibben street at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and will be conducted by Rev. Hill, of the Disciple church.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the family will leave over the C. H. & D. for Buffalo New York, the deceased's former home, where the remains will be interred Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Jacobs leaves a wife, an adopted daughter and one son. He has been a trusted engineer of the C. H. & D. for the last three years, and previous to that was in the employ of the Nickel Plate. He was 50 years old and leaves a host of friends.

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on Saturday, Oct. 31, and Big 4 Saturday

Oct. 31st, leaving Lima at 6 a. m., to

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WAGES MUST COME DOWN.

This Will Be an Inevitable Result if McKinley Should Be Elected President.

THE REASONS FOR IT.

Whether Wages Go Up or Down Depends Altogether on the Gold Standard of the Economy.

If the Gold Standard Is to Become Permanent Wages Will Decline Along with Everything Else--The Profits of Business Already Gone--Bryan's Success Will Avert This Crisis.

Chicago, Oct. 27, 1896. [Special.] The most sweeping and disastrous reduction of wages in the history of American industry will follow the presidential election if the gold standard is finally fastened upon the nation.

Wage-earners are warned in advance, and if they fail to heed and govern themselves accordingly it is their own ruin.

If Mr. McKinley is elected there will be a reduction in wages in all the great factories and mills of the country.

Were it not for the certainty that a general reduction in wages would bury Mr. McKinley under an avalanche of votes, wages would have been reduced two months ago. By almost superhuman energy Mark Hanna and the Republican managers have averted the reduction except in a few unimportant instances. The great trusts with their billions of money and their millions of employees have been federated into a campaign machine, and have acted in concert. They have done so at an enormous sacrifice in profits. Many great corporations have been running at an actual loss, and the banks have been called on for support, until the strain threatened a panic.

But it was life or death. To shut down was a fatal admission. To reduce wages was suicidal. The weak ones were encouraged financially and they are now entering on what they propose shall be the last month of the present wage scale.

If Mr. McKinley is elected, the political leaders of the next decade will grow eloquent in description of the "good times of 1896." They will describe how in the fall of 1893 the great factories were running on full time; how every man who desired work could find it; how the tramp became a rarity and the smoke from a thousand factory shafts blackened the sky and the hum of industry made glad music in the land.

There is not a well-posted man in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh or any other manufacturing center who does not know that there will be a general reduction in wages put into effect the day after McKinley is elected.

This is so self-evident that it requires no written or verbal proof. By every act, by every move, by the columns of the great daily newspapers, they have proclaimed the coming reduction in wages in terms so plain that every man with common intelligence can read between the lines.

The United States has been on an absolute gold basis since the repeal of the Sherman act, which repeal was in 1890. Since that time there has been a steady and relentless reduction in prices, and consequently in profits. Wages have been reduced somewhat, but in no proportion as compared with the decline in selling price of all forms of property, with the single exception of gold. Real estate has declined, rents have fallen, manufactured goods have decreased in selling price; thousands of articles of manufacture and of commerce have dropped slowly but surely in the price scale. Look at your stock reports. Compare the listed value of railroad stocks with the quotations of a year ago. Pick up your paper and compare the quotations on the great industrial stocks with the figures of a year or two ago. They tell the same story; the story of a steady decline in values with decreased earnings for capital.

Capital and not labor has been the sufferer from the condition of affairs. By labor is meant employed labor. By capital is meant money employed in business or manufactures. Capital hesitates long before making a wage reduction. Capital respects the great labor organizations which stand like a rock in defense of prevailing wages. Capital knows the cost of a great strike, and carefully considers the consequences before precipitating a wage war. As a result organized labor is the last to suffer from steadily falling prices, and the wages of unorganized labor are fixed by the relative prosperity of the trade unions.

Can any one deny these statements and prove their falsity? Are they not self-evident? There is no theory about it. These are the things that have happened. To recapitulate: Capital employed in business and manufacture has suffered and suffered enormously; business men and manufacturers have held out, hoping against hope for a rising market; some of them have failed; those yet in business can maintain the prevailing wage scale no longer, and are compelled by the inexorable law of supply and demand to reduce wages to a point where profits are possible. During these three years since the English gold power finally forced its standard on the American people, employed labor has fairly held its own by virtue of the power of organization. But the day draws near when the crushing weight of the gold standard will break down the labor organizations, and with it the present wage scale will sink to many points near its inevitable level--the wage scale of England, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and other countries.

In the enforcement of this merciless law who are the gatherers? The answer is an easy one. Those who own the land. Those who deal only in money. Those interested in pawnbrokers who own and collect the gold who manipulate markets with the skill of a magician, who permit a temporary rise in prices only as a means of realizing profits, and whose steady policy is to devalue the value of everything but gold.

Pick up your Republican or gold standard Democratic paper and read what they are telling you. Open the envelopes Mark Hanna is sending you and read the inclosed pamphlets. What do they tell American wage-earners? Here are some of the things they tell you:

That the purchasing power of a dollar has enormously increased.

That the wage-earner is more prosperous today by reason of the increased purchasing power of his dollar than ever before in the history of the country.

That things are cheaper than ever before and that any change which will raise prices will be at the cost of the wage-earner.

That if our present dollar is a 200-cent dollar, the wage worker is the greatest gainer.

That falling prices are a national blessing; that a dollar which does not rise in value is a dishonest dollar.

They are attempting to prove to workmen and wage-earners that they are over-prosperous; that this wonderful prosperity is the result of the gold standard and that a return to the use of silver and gold will be disastrous.

What is the effect of this? They are preparing American workmen for a reduction in wages. When the election is over they will inform you that capital is entitled to some of the blessings which follow the adoption of the gold standard. They will assure you that the wage fund is absorbing all the profits of production, and prove by their books and by stock quotations that such a readjustment in wages must be made as to permit the profitable employment of capital in order that it may continue production and the employment of labor.

And when you strike you will lose. And when you lose, and when the vast army of the now unemployed have taken your places at reduced wages, you will have then received the benefit of an object lesson showing the inevitable result of the gold standard and falling prices. And then you will have plenty of time to study this question.

A few years later, when prices have yet further declined, when gold has yet advanced, the same thing will happen again, with the same result, and wages will have tended downward by that natural law which proclaims that under competition all things seek a common level. And it will not end until the United States reaches the plane in the wage scale of gold standard Italy and Portugal.

By the election of Mr. McKinley this reduction in wages will be enforced by all the power of the military and the unrestricted use of that new and scientific weapon of gold monopoly, "government by injunction." Congress will convene upon the election of McKinley in special session and grant new powers to the judiciary and carry into national effect those methods so successfully employed in private use by Mark Hanna, H. C. Frick of Homestead and H. C. Payne of Milwaukee.

The election of W. J. Bryan will defeat the proposed reduction in wages. The triumph of free silver; the election of a congress opposed to English monometalism, with its falling values and wages, will act as a tonic on the American people. The steady depreciation of values will cease; the rise in the selling price of manufactured and farm products will act as a national stimulus. Gold will fall in price. The international pawnbrokers will lose money, but the people will live. When the firm of Heidelberg, Ickleheimer & Co. suffers a loss every farmer and workman in the United States will be a distinct gainer.

By the election of W. J. Bryan no increase in the army will be made necessary. Arbitration will take the place of coercion.

When congress passes the bill remonetizing silver, and when that precious metal again assumes its function as legal and constitutional money, wages will steadily rise. The decline in values will cease, and slowly but steadily rise to a point where an honest bushel of wheat can look an honest dollar squarely in the face. And in this operation the pawnbroker will go out of business.

The question that greets me from the lips of every friend I have yet met, and the question repeated in all I have as yet had opportunity to glance at in the pile of letters I found awaiting me, is: "WHAT DO YOU REALLY THINK WILL BE THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION?"

Let me answer questioners and correspondents, one and all, through the medium of The Journal. My personal opinion differs from that which has already been expressed in the letters that have recently been telegraphed to me to The Journal from the places where they have been written only in this:

"I AM SOMEWHAT MORE CONFIDENT THAN MY LETTERS TO THE JOURNAL HAVE SHOWN, THAT BRYAN WILL CARRY THE STATES THAT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL IN THE CENTRAL WEST, AND WILL ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY."

"I have no ability to see into the future, and am liable to all the mistakes of judgment that beset man or woman, but this is my opinion as to what will be; formed after five weeks of diligent, cautious and dispassionate effort as I am capable of to discover the trend and strength of the tides of political opinion now running in that part of the country."

"This was not my first opinion--on the contrary, it at first seemed to me that McKinley, not Bryan, would carry the central west; but it is the matured conviction with which I came back to New York. And that the tide is daily setting more strongly toward Bryan, I am convinced."

"HENRY GEORGE."

This is not the work of a campaign manager, anxious to give a coloring of victory to his own side. It is the result

HENRY GEORGE SAYS BRYAN WINS.

The Result of a Careful Tour of Observation Through the Central West.

THE DRIFT FOR BRYAN.

An Opinion That Is the More Valuable Because of Its Extreme Caution and Conservatism.

Henry George Undertook a Trip Through the Doubtful States Convincing That McKinley Would Win--His Observation Leads Him to Change That Opinion and He Is Now Confident of Bryan's Success.

Early in September Mr. Henry George was requested by the New York Journal to make a tour of the so-called doubtful states in the middle west and to give the public an entirely unbiased manner the result of his observations of the political conditions existing there.

Before his reply was received the news came from Maine of the increased Republican majority at the state election there. Then followed Mr. George's answer as follows:

"Chicago, Sept. 15, 1896.

"Editor New York Journal:

"In my opinion, confirmed by Maine, the result is foregone. I believe, therefore, that a convinced free silver man would be better to make proposed trip for Journal than I, as candor is sometimes uselessly painful to friends. Will go ahead if you wish and do my best to give exact truth as I see it, but my judgment and feelings are against this."

"Would prefer to save my time and your money by not beginning. Could stay until tomorrow's committee meeting for your private information if you wish, though do not think I could learn anything not public; otherwise would start back. Advise me, Victoria hotel."

"HENRY GEORGE."

In reply to this message the editor of The Journal telephoned to Mr. George, requesting him to remain for a short time in the doubtful territory and describe the situation just as he saw it.

On Oct. 5 Mr. George, having spent three weeks in the doubtful states, more especially in Illinois, Ohio, and West Virginia, was requested to telegraph for the information of the editor of The Journal, his opinion of the probabilities. In reply he sent the following:

"Cleveland, Oct. 5.

"Editor New York Journal:

"My belief is that Bryan will be elected."

"This is my carefully formed private, as well as public, opinion. I congratulate The Journal on the good prospects."

"HENRY GEORGE."

Mr. George, it is seen, began his journey with the settled conviction that McKinley's election was assured. For this reason he suggested that some one else undertake the trip for The Journal. But as only the exact truth was desired, and as Mr. George is everywhere known for thoroughness of investigation, accuracy of conclusion, and fairness of statement in all matters political, it was specially desired that he should make this trip and do this work. His reports are therefore valuable for their entire candor and reliability.

Mr. George has himself been surprised at the results of his investigations. Gold will fall in price. The international pawnbrokers will lose money, but the people will live. When the firm of Heidelberg, Ickleheimer & Co. suffers a loss every farmer and workman in the United States will be a distinct gainer.

After having sent The Journal the above dispatch from Cleveland, O., on Oct. 5, Mr. George continued his journey through the states of Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota and returned to New York. On the 15th of October he submitted his final report to The Journal, as follows. It is all the stronger and more valuable for its extreme caution and conservatism:

"October 15, 1896.

"Editor New York Journal:

"I came back to New York over more than a third of the continent to register my vote and hear Governor Alford make in Cooper Union the speech in which he set forth what, in my mind, is the most important of the issues of the campaign."

"The question that greets me from the lips of every friend I have yet met, and the question repeated in all I have as yet had opportunity to glance at in the pile of letters I found awaiting me, is: "WHAT DO YOU REALLY THINK WILL BE THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION?"

Let me answer questioners and correspondents, one and all, through the medium of The Journal. My personal opinion differs from that which has already been expressed in the letters that have recently been telegraphed to me to The Journal from the places where they have been written only in this:

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"I have no ability to see into the future, and am liable to all the mistakes of judgment that beset man or woman, but this is my opinion as to what will be; formed after five weeks of diligent, cautious and dispassionate effort as I am capable of to discover the trend and strength of the tides of political opinion now running in that part of the country."

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"HENRY GEORGE."

This is not the work of a campaign manager, anxious to give a coloring of victory to his own side. It is the result

of a tour of observation of a candid, truthful, and reliable man, who began the work with the conviction that McKinley's election was sure. That is a correct forecast the 3d of November will prove.

NORTON FOR BRYAN.

The Leader of the "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists for the Democratic Leader.

Mr. S. F. Norton, of Illinois, the favorite candidate of the "middle-of-the-road" Populists for the presidential nomination at the St. Louis convention, has written a letter to Senator Butler, of North Carolina, chairman of the Populist national committee, announcing his support of Mr. Bryan and advising Populists everywhere to assist in Mr. Bryan's election. Mr. Norton advises Populists to forgive for the time any unjust treatment from the Democrats and postpone the settlement of minor difficulties until after the election. He says:

"If success is assured the Populist party cannot be denied the glory of the victory. Whether Mr. Bryan is a Populist or not, one thing absolutely certain is that every enemy reformer has encountered during the last twenty years we find today among Mr. Bryan's bitterest and most relentless opponents. If they are his enemies he must be our friend. His success is their defeat, their defeat is our victory."

"However much the Populists may have suffered at St. Louis as to the correct policy to adopt; however much some of us may still believe that mistakes were made under existing circumstances, there is only one course to pursue, and that is to loyally and earnestly support Mr. Bryan—not so much for the sake of elevating him to the presidency as for the purpose of defeating what may be appropriately and most expressively termed Mark Hanna Republicanism. Although some of us may regret certain fusion arrangements which have been made, it is a noticeable fact that no other man in the United States is so much troubled about them as the manager of the Republican campaign."

"I will tell you about the tariff question. If the men who want protection will join me in putting a prohibitory duty on foreign financial policies, I will discuss the rest of the tariff schedule with them."

—W. J. Bryan.

A REMARKABLE PARALLEL.

Letter by Mr. Jefferson Which Applies to the Present Situation.

In 1860, when the Federalist party was virtually wiped out, Thomas Jefferson wrote his friend and Virginia neighbor, Mazzini, then in France, a letter in which he gives a strikingly accurate outline, not only of that campaign, but of this.

"The aspect of our politics," Jefferson writes, "has wonderfully changed since you left us. In place of the noble love of liberty and republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the war, an Anglican party has sprung up whose avowed purpose is to draw us over to the substance as they have already done to the forms of the British government. While the main body of our citizens remain true to Republican institutions"

against us are the executive, the federal judiciary, two out of three branches of the legislature, all the officers of the government, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty, all British merchants and Americans trading on British capital, all speculators and brokers, and with them the banks and dealers in the public funds (United States bonds)—a contrivance invented for the purpose of corruption and for assimilating us to the rotten, as well as to the sound parts, of the British model. It would give you a fever if I were to name to you the apostates who have gone over to these heresies—men who were once Solomons in council and Samsons in the field, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot England. In short we are likely to preserve the liberty we have obtained only by unremitting labors and perils. But we shall preserve it!"

"The American people have never failed in any crisis in the past, nor have they reason to believe that they will fail in this great crisis. It is true that we have on the other side as great a campaign fund as was ever raised in American politics. It is true that they are resorting to intimidation and coercion as they never resorted to them before, but, my friends, while money talks, money don't vote in the United States."—W. J. Bryan.

"We can afford to be poor," said General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, who is chaperoning a crowd of "generals" around the country, speaking in McKinley's interests. "We can afford to be poor," said he, addressing a crowd of workingmen at Kansas City, "but we cannot afford to be dishonest. We must pay everything we owe with 100-cent dollars." This is the very identical Millenial Alger whom Senator Sherman deliberately charged, in his book, upon conclusive proof, with buying the votes of negro delegates instructed for himself in the national Republican convention of 1888. Can such a man teach workingmen honest finance?

If a private citizen contracts a debt or false representations he is a criminal; if a chief magistrate conspires with a legislative body to disable a nation of debtors and prevent their paying, their debts are they public benefactors or malefactors?

If a few senators and representatives conspire with alien financiers to clandestinely enact a law that accomplishes the same object are they statesmen or traitors?

"You may read its history, and you will find that the gold standard never brought a ray of hope to those who sit in darkness; the gold standard never gave inspiration to those who are downcast."—W. J. Bryan.

The committee from the Labor Legion of Chicago, appointed to investigate charges against Governor Altgeld's convict labor record, recently made by eight alleged workingmen, have made a thorough investigation, going to the Joliet penitentiary for that purpose, and declare that the charges are wholly unfounded.

When McKinley was governor of Ohio, Hanna was his guardian. Therefore, in criticizing Bryan's opponent, we look not at the servant, but at the master—not at McKinley, the most pitiable figurehead in public life today, but at Hanna, his owner and tyrant.—Rev. Herbert U. Casson of Lynn, Mass.

HENRY GEORGE.

This is not the work of a campaign manager, anxious to give a coloring of victory to his own side. It is the result

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

DO YOU DRINK?

This is a pertinent question and perhaps you don't care to answer it. But if you do drink, don't forget that you must keep your kidneys strong and active. Otherwise the poison of alcohol will gather in your blood and you will feel your strength fail, your headache, pains, aches, the toes, and feelings generally miserable.

Everybody knows about it.

It is a fact that the body should come up.

The kidneys will filter out all poisons from the blood. If they are inactive and weak, take occasionally a few doses of

DR. HOBBS SPARAGUS KIDNEY PILLS

which give tone, strength and activity to your kidneys and will make a well man of you. They make pure, clean, life giving blood. Pure blood means health.

Read What the Secretary of the Lawrence Mining & Milling Co., Lawrence, Colo., Has to Say About Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills:

Canton, O., Oct. 12, 1896.

Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills which I obtained of the Pease Drug Co. of Rochester, N.Y., was so much received that I purchased two boxes of the same in Albany, N.Y., and have now taken about one box. I feel no more inclined than to anticipate good to come from this kidney trouble. After for the past ten years, I have been so afflicted as not to be able to lift a ten pound weight. Since taking your Sparagus Kidney Pills, my back has not troubled me at all and I am able to carry about my vase case, weighing over 30 pounds, with usual ease. I am a lucky star that I obtained one of your free samples.

Very truly yours,

S. C. GASKILL,
Secy Lawrence Mining & Milling Co., Lawrence, Colo.

For Sale By

WM. M. MELVILLE, PHARMACIST,

W.M.P.O.C., Lima, Ohio.

CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON RY.

CH&D

CINCINNATI INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO DAYTON TOLEDO DETROIT

Excursions via C. H & D
R. R. Co.

"See Land and Return."

On November 12th and 13th the C. H. & D. will sell excursion tickets at one fare, good to return until November 19th.

Mexico City and Return.

On return of Pan-American Congress, the C. H. & D. will sell return tickets on November 12th and 13th at one fare, good returning December 31st.

Hunter's Rates.

The C. H. & D. Ry. will sell hunting tickets at very low rates to the North and West.

Setters' One Way to the South

On the first and second Tuesday each month a very low rate via C. H. & D. Ry.

Niagara Falls and return and to all other Eastern resorts at very low rates.

Sunday rate on the C. H. & D. Ry. will be one fare for the round trip to all points via H. J. McGuire, Ticket Agent.

New York and New Jersey.

William E. Sackett, author of "Modern Battles at Trenton," a well known political writer in New Jersey and New York and a firm believer in the single gold standard, said to a reporter for the Washington Post:

"I am astounded at the progress which the free silver men are making in New York and New Jersey. Do you know that of the 72 delegates who went from New York to Chicago firm in their convictions for a single gold standard until international agreement could be effected 40 of that number returned to their homes converted to the free coinage of silver platform of the convention? Of the 20 delegates from New Jersey 16 returned declaring their intention to work for and support the free silver plank. They declared this not so much because they deemed it their duty to abide by the action of the convention, but because they had become redhot enthusiasts for free coinage. Today they believe in it as firmly as they believed in gold a week before the convention was held."

"The most astonishing thing concerning the rapid strides of free silver in these two states is that it is in direct opposition to an almost united press in each state. The newspapers are almost a unit in opposing free coinage, many of the Democratic papers being even more rabid in their denunciations of it than the Republican papers; but, notwithstanding, the movement is growing and growing so rapidly that it will not surprise me in the least if the electoral votes of New York and New Jersey are cast for Bryan and Sewall. I have just made a trip through each of those states, and I found everywhere outside of the large cities an enthusiasm for the free coinage of silver that has startled me. The friends of sound money will have hard work to counteract this growing sentiment before November arrives."

Having been deceived once by the spurious logic and affected patriotism of these men, the people are not apt to be so easily deceived again. Moreover, they have made a thorough study of the money question, and they realize the fact that national prosperity will continue to be a dream and a delusion until silver is restored to its former place in the currency of the nation."

Should the money power succeed in this outrageous scheme to defeat him, metalism, the next step in order will be to retire the greenbacks.

In spite of the frantic appeals which these false prophets are now making, the people of this country will not allow themselves to be deceived again. Instinctively they recoil from the single gold standard, and the more they study it the more abhorrent it becomes.

When gold and silver were both carried so the mints under equal conditions, this country prospered as it never has since, and the farmer realized a good price for everything he produced.

Until this condition is restored there can be no permanent national prosperity.—Atlanta Constitution.

Newton Frewen on Silver.

Mr. Morton Frewen, one of the best known authorities on the silver question, said to a reporter in London the other day:

"I personally agree with Mr. Bryan that if the United States should open her mints at 3 to 16 she can raise the exchange value of silver all the world over to her rating. I hold this opinion not upon any mere grounds of theory, but upon what we actually saw during the month of June in 1893. We saw the mints of India closed, and we saw, the effect of that closure, the price of silver fall more than 25 per cent in five days. If the closing of the Indian mints single handed has such a colossal effect as that upon the price of silver bullion, how great would be the effect experienced if the United States, with her enormous exporting power, were to open her mints to free coinage? It seems to me almost a 'rule of three' sum that with the mints open in the United States silver would go to 120 cents an ounce and remain there. I agree in holding this view with President Andrews of Brown university, and with a number of authorities on this side of the water, including Mr. H. H. Gibbs and Mr. Greenhill, both ex-governors of the Bank of England, who stated this view explicitly in the evidence they gave before the royal commission on currency in 1887."

Champion Shot of the World.

Miss Annie Oakley writes: "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and can honestly say that it does all if not more than you claim." It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for swollen, smarting, aching, blistered or sweating feet. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Working Woman's Home Association.

21 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 14, 1896.

Our Working Woman's Home Asso-

ciation used your Honey and Tar

six years ago, and are using it to-day.

It has always been a favorite, for

while its taste is not at all unpleas-

ant its effects are very beneficial. It

has never yet disappointed us.

Wishing you all possible success, si-

lently yours, LAURA G. FIXON, Bus.

Mgr. H. F. Vortkamp, D. C. Cor.

Main and North streets.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE GOLD STANDARD PROPHETS

IF A PORE BECOMES CLOGGED

INDURATION AND IRRITATION ARE CAUSING PIMPLES

BLOTCHES, BLACKHEADS, BABY BLEMISHES, AND FALLING HAIR. THE ONLY PREVENTIVE IS CUTICURA SOAP

BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY PREVENTIVE OF INFLAMMATION AND CLOGGING OF THE PORES.

SEE greater than the combined size of all other skin diseases. Sold throughout the world. Price 25c. Postage 10c. Send for "How to Prevent Facial Blemishes" free.

THOUSANDS OF SATISFACTION

TO THOSE WHO USE IT.

FOR BABY. . .



We have the finest stock of baby fixings; it's possible to get. Sweet, pure soaps—soft little brushes to make the tender skin firm and pink—soothing powders—medicines for his little aches—and mercy m'—sponges, big and strong for his bath. Good things for mamma's baby. Good prices for mamma's purse.

And Perfumes!

Oh, my! Just ask to see them in our front case.

MELVILLE'S, OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

School Shoes! . .

We have the goods that will stand the racket, and they don't cost much money, either. Brand new goods, latest styles. Come in and look at them, at

AVERY'S, 135 North Main Street.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

Hon. Geo. A. Marshall, of Sidney, was here to-day.

John Schmeader came home from St. Marys last night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kirby were in Spencerville yesterday.

Branch Huse, Inspector A. Hirsh is in the city in behalf of Swift & Co.

Miss Matie Scott, of Defiance, is the guest of Misses Musette and Cora McPherson.

P. J. Wolfe, of Rochester, N. Y., is the guest of friends on north Jackson street.

Joseph Gosling went to Ottawa today to visit his parents and to cast his first ballot for W. J. Bryan.

J. S. Cullinan, formerly of this city, now of Washington, Pa., is in the city shaking hands with old friends.

H. Parham, W. O. Crow, E. D. Wallace and Zeke Hover returned last night from Spencerville, loaded down with fish.

Mrs. R. B. Brockett, who has been at Alma, Cal., visiting her husband for the past two months, has returned to this city.

BROKEN COLLAR BONE.

Charley Corrigan Fell From a Train and Received Injuries.

Charley Corrigan, the 14-year-old son of Mr. John Corrigan, who lives on north McDonald street, fell from a P. Ft. W. & C. train yesterday afternoon and broke his collar bone. The boy, with several other boys, had been in the habit of jumping on trains, much to the annoyance of the trainmen and the boys' parents. The boy had been warned and reprimanded by his father but it availed nothing, and yesterday he received a severe lesson.

Take the special train at 6:45 for Delphos to-morrow evening. Fare only 30 cents for round trip. Returning train leaves Delphos at 11 o'clock.

Democratic Rally.

The people of Lima and vicinity are cordially invited to join the Allen County Democratic Club on their trip to Delphos on Saturday evening, Oct. 31st. Special train will leave P. Ft. W. & C. depot at 6:30 o'clock. Fare, 30 cents round trip.

All members of the club are requested to attend the regular meeting on Friday evening at the assembly room, as this will be our last meeting until after election. Instructions in voting will be given. Other important business to be transacted. Members of the club only will be admitted. Don't fail to come.

D. H. SULLIVAN, President

Take the special train at 6:45 for Delphos to-morrow evening. Fare only 30 cents for round trip. Returning train leaves Delphos at 11 o'clock.

We are cutting nearly 400 roses per day this warm weather. Come and get some fine ones at 50c per dozen. —J. J. at Swan's.

Special Sale
Buds, Palms, Chrysanthemums to-day at Swan's, 209 west Market St. 12-2t

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Engineer Jacobs Burned to Death in a Wreck.

DIED AT HIS POST OF DUTY.

A North-Bound Freight Train on the H. & D. Crashes Into a Cut of Cars at Wapakoneta—Fireman Cliff Harper's Escape.

In railroading it seems that one disaster is soon attended by another. Not long since the C. H. & D. had at Connorsville, Ind., one of the most awful wrecks that has ever occurred on their lines, and last evening it was followed by an accident almost as dreadful although so many lives were not lost as at Connorsville. Yet the fact that one man was literally roasted alive makes it a dreadful accident.

The wreck occurred about 5:45 just south of Wapakoneta at the siding where the Manhattan loading racks are located.

The local train coming north, was switching at Wapakoneta at that time and was in charge of conductor John Gallagher and brakeman Harper and Noonan. The train was late and the crew had a considerable amount of freight to get out. The main train was run onto the siding down in the city, and the engine and crew ran down to the loading rack to get several tanks of oil that had been ordered to be taken north. Three loaded oil tanks and two empty tank cars had been pulled from the switch onto the main track. They were left standing there while the crew and engine went to get out other tanks. A flagman had been sent up the track to flag any approaching train. Upon someone rests an awful responsibility, for while the empty cars were still on the main track the brakeman was terribly crushed between them. His skull was crushed, and a grab iron on the end of one of the cars was crowded against his back with such force that it was bent out of its original shape when Moore's body was taken out.

Brakeman Ed Huber, who was braking on the same train, noticed that Moore did not step from between the cars immediately and called to him asking him if he had made the coupling all right. He received no reply, and going to the spot found his body held between the cars as if in a vice. Moore's lamp was on his arm and all but the globe was mashed out of shape, but it was still burning. It was necessary to use a pinch bar to pry the cars apart and release the body. Death must have been instantaneous.

The remains were removed to an undertaker's establishment and the unfortunate young man's parents at Fremont were notified of the death by a telegram.

Yesterday morning the deceased's brother went to Muncie on train 1 and returned to Fremont with the remains on train 2 last night.

The deceased was about 25 years of age and was unmarried. He came here a few months ago from the W. & L. E. railroad, but never did any braking until he came here. He was a young man of genial personalities and had many friends among the L. E. & W. employees. He was a nephew of Conductor Thomas O'Donnell, of the L. E. & W. The latter and Mrs. O'Donnell went to Fremont on train 2 last night.

The funeral services will be held from the Catholic church in Fremont Saturday morning. Many of the L. E. & W. employees will attend.

BRADBURY NOT TO CHANGE.

The report that George Bradbury, vice-president and general manager of the Brice lines, will remove his headquarters from Indianapolis to Chicago is a surprise, and so much so that it is not credited by subordinate officials at this point. Had the report stated that he would make Cleveland his headquarters it might not have been questioned, as one of the Brice lines runs into Cleveland, and some months ago he had such a change under consideration, but the health of H. C. Parker, traffic manager, disarranged the plans.—Indianapolis Journal.

NOTES.

Day operator John Thatcher, of the C. & E., has returned from a visit at Bellefontaine.

East bound passenger train No. 2, of the L. E. & W., was twenty minutes late last night.

James Barger, formerly call boy at the L. E. & W., is home from Montpelier Ind., on a visit.

Thomas Cavanaugh, who watches the L. E. & W. and C. H. & D. Kit-ty street crossing, has returned from a visit in Chicago.

Extra conductor Hutchison, of the L. E. & W., is running conductor Thos. O'Donnell's car, the latter being at Fremont on account of the death of brakeman John Moore.

It is believed that in the reorganization of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago the Woodford syndicate, controlling the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines, will have so much of the stock and securities of the Monon as to give them a voice in its management.

The Pennsylvania company is short of power and is transferring engines from the less busy divisions to those which are pressed with traffic. There has been a decided increase in shipments of coal and coke of late on the

THE RAILROADS.

to Remains of Brakeman Moore Taken to Fremont.

TO BE BURIED TO-MORROW.

Moore's Head was Crushed and Death is Supposed to Have Resulted Instantly. —News of Interest for the Local Readers.

The deplorable accident which occurred at Muncie on the L. E. & W. night before last, in which unfortunate John Moore was death's victim, was the first fatal accident that has befallen an L. E. & W. employee for some time. The accident was a very singular one and adds to the already numerous list of dangers that surround the railroad man, and especially the brakeman.

Moore was braking ahead for Conductor William Welsh, having recently been transferred from a local freight run to a through freight crew on account of being ill and unable to stand the harder work on local. Arriving in the Muncie yards about 9:30 o'clock, a car that was to be set off was "kicked" into a siding by engine 35, in charge of Engineer Gould.

Moore rode the car and set the brake to regulate its speed, then got off to couple it to another car. One car was equipped with the ordinary flat headed draw bars, the other with the Miller draw-bar, which is pointed. As the draw bars came together the flat one struck at one side of the point, and each draw-bar slipped beside the other and under the opposite car. It all occurred in an instant, and poor Moore had no opportunity to save himself. The bodies of the two cars came within a few inches of each other, and the unfortunate

brakeman was terribly crushed between them. His skull was crushed, and a grab iron on the end of one of the cars was crowded against his back with such force that it was bent out of its original shape when Moore's body was taken out.

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A SCHEME

To Decoy People into a Republican Mass Meeting.

CALLED CITIZENS' MEETING

But It Is Being Engineered by the Republican Executive Committee to Aid the Cause of the Republican Gold Bug Party.

The Republicans have arranged for a McKinley meeting in Farnor opera house to-morrow night, and are attempting to deceive Democrats and silver men as to the true character of the meeting by calling it a "Business Men's Meeting," or a "Citizens' Mass Meeting." Let the Democrats not be deceived as to this meeting. It is a pure Republican political meeting and nothing else. All the speeches will be made in the interest of the Republican party and the gold standard.

W. W. Atterbury, after serving as master mechanic for the P. Ft. W. & C. at Ft. Wayne for nearly three years, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of motive power for that company, with headquarters at Altoona, Pa.

LARGE AUDIENCE

Entertained by Two Eminent Speakers on the South Side

Pennsylvania lines and the company's cars of this class are all in use.

The L. E. & W. will run a special from Portland to Muncie to-night.

The L. E. & W. will run a special east from Elwood, Ind., to-morrow on account of a Canton excursion.

Engineer Foley of the C. E. is laying off. Engineer Ream is running his engine, the 560, on the Marion locs!

James Sanders, of the L. E. & W. machine shops, laid off yesterday afternoon on account of having some fine pieces of steel in one of his eyes.

The directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable November 8.

The local union, A. B. U., at a special meeting last night appropriated \$15 for a floral tribute for John Moore, the deceased L. E. & W. brakeman.

Day operator John Thatcher, of the C. & E., is visiting friends at Bellefontaine. Operator Dilly, of M. Q. tower, is working the day trick at the ticket office.

James Gunther, passenger conductor on the C. H. & I. division of the C. H. & D., with headquarters at Indianapolis, was here to-day visiting his mother.

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STREET TALK.

The concert that was given at Grace M. E. church Wednesday evening was one of the best entertainments of the kind that was ever given in that church. The program was an excellent one and was rendered by splendid talent. Some good music was furnished by Messrs. Shappell, Hutchinson and Reece, of the South Side Mandolin club.

I.O.O.F. Notice

All members of Allen Lodge No. 223 are requested to be present this evening to make arrangements to attend the funeral of brother Elmer Balston. J. F. WRIGHT, N. G.

I.O.O.F. Notice.

Shawnee Lodge 280 will have a special meeting Saturday evening at 7 o'clock sharp, to make arrangements to attend Brother Balston's funeral. LIZZIE LINDALL, N. G.

Roses! Roses!

At Swant's: 50c per dozen to-day. 12t3

A Correction
A J. Sullivan is not a member of the Bryan Ex-Soldiers' Bimetallic Club or any other political organization. Yours truly,

A. J. SULLIVAN.

Take the special train at 6:45 for Delphos to-morrow evening. Fare only 30 cents for round trip. Returning train leaves Delphos at 11 o'clock.

Only the sufferer knows the misery of dyspepsia, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most stubborn cases of this disease.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR THE BEST?



If you are looking for the best line of

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES